alignment features including a first alignment indicia **356** and a second alignment indicia **358** on the rotatable portion of housing **360** and the non-rotatable portion of housing **362** respectively. In practice, to change inserter assembly **350** from a locked position (as shown, for example, in FIG. **59**) to an unlocked position (as shown, for example, in FIG. **61**) the rotatable portion of housing **360** is rotated, with respect to the non-rotatable portion of housing **362**, in the direction indicated by the lock direction indicia **354**, until the first alignment indicia **356** is aligned with the second alignment indicia **358**. In some embodiments, the first alignment indicia **356** and second alignment indicia **358** may be different form the ones shown in, for example, FIGS. **59-60**. In various embodiments, the alignment indicia **356**, **368** may be any shape and/or size and or may be any feature on the housing portion **352**, including, but not limited to, a marking, indent/emboss, painted feature, written feature, and/or raised feature. Any of the alignment indicia **356**, **358** may be any one or more of these types of features, or any other such features to indicate to a user/caregiver that the inserter assembly **350** is in the locked or unlocked position.

[0118] Still referring also to FIGS. **59-71**, a button assembly **360** (which may also be referred to as the rotatable portion of housing) includes ramps **368**, **369**. In the locked position, the ramps **368**, **369** do not interact with any other features of the inserter assembly. The button assembly **360** also includes tab indents **402** which, in the locked position, receives sliding component tabs **370**, **372**. Thus, in the locked position, the sliding component tabs **370**, **372** are inside the tab indents **402** and this prevents force exerted in a downward motion (i.e., in the direction towards the infusion set **398**) on the button assembly **360** from moving the button assembly **360**, thus, the button assembly **360** is in a locked position. Thus until and unless the button assembly **360** (or rotatable portion of housing **360**) is rotated to the unlocked position, the button assembly **360** cannot actuate the inserter assembly **350**. This may be beneficial/desirable for many reasons, including but not limited to, prevention of mis-initiation or unintentional initiation of the inserter assembly.

[0119] When the button assembly **360**/rotatable portion of housing **360** is rotated with respect to the non-rotatable portion of housing **362**, the ramps **368**, **369** also rotate and the sliding component tabs **370**, **372** are removed from the tab indents **402** and now interact/touch the ramps **368**, **369**. The first alignment indicia **356** and second alignment indicia **358** are aligned. In this position the button assembly **360** may be actuated and thus initiate the inserter assembly two-step sequence.

[0120] Referring now also to FIGS. **62-71**, the inserter sequence is shown and described. To initiate the inserter assembly **350**, a user or caregiver exerts force/pressure on the button assembly **360** in the downward direction (i.e. in the direction of the infusion set **398**). The sliding component tabs **370**, **372** maintain the sliding component **374** in the starting position. As the button assembly **360** advances downward, the ramps **368**, **369** push the sliding component tabs **370**, **372** out of the way of the sliding component **374**. The sliding component spring **390** is released and the sliding component **374** is pushed downwards, i.e., towards the infusion set **398** (see FIGS. **63-65**). The sliding component **374** moving downward also pushes the needle carrier **376** downward. The needle component **376** is connected to the introduction needle **394** and at this stage, the cannula **396** is located around the introduction needle **394** forming a introduction needle/cannula assembly **392**.

[0121] The needle carrier **376** and sliding component **374** continue moving downward (see FIGS. **66-67**). This also pushes the insertion set **398** downward towards the user's skin **406**. The sliding component **374** continues a downward path until the sliding component bottom tab **388** meets the slider stop **384** (see FIG. **69**).

[0122] The needle carrier **376** continues a downward path even after the sliding component bottom tab **388** meets the slider stop **384**. At that point the needle carrier spring fingers **380**, **382** of the needle carrier **376** are pushed inward by the slider stop **384** and the needle carrier **376** continues downward and in following this path, the downward force of the needle carrier **376** injects the introduction needle/cannula assembly **392** into the user's skin **406** (see FIG. **68**).

[0123] When the needle carrier **376** reaches the end of its travel path, the infusion set **398** is on the user's skin and the cannula **396** is inserted in the user. The needle carrier **376** is then released and the needle spring **378** forces the needle carrier **376** and the introduction needle **394**, as the introduction needle **394** is attached to the needle carrier **376**, upwards, towards the button assembly **360** (see FIG. **71**). The upward movement of the needle carrier **376** continues until the spring fingers **380**, **382** are caught on the sliding component top tab **386**. At this point, the needle carrier **376** is locked into an end position and the introduction needle **394** is completely inside the housing portion **352**. The infusion set **398** is attached to the user and the cannula **396**, which is part of the infusion set, has been successfully inserted into the user.

[0124] Thus, the needle carrier **376** is slidably moveable from a starting position (FIG. **63**) to an injection position (FIG. **68**) and then to an ending position (FIG. **70**). The button assembly/rotatable portion of housing/rotatable button assembly **360** rotates from a locked position to an unlocked position. By exerting downward force onto the rotatable button assembly **360**, the rotatable button assembly **360** moves downward, which forces the sliding component **374** downward (through interaction between the ramps **368**, **369** and the sliding component tabs **370**, **372**), and the needle carrier **376**, which is attached to the introduction needle **394**, downward towards the user's skin. Once the needle carrier **376** reaches the injection position, the spring fingers **380**, **382** are pushed inward and the needle spring **378** pushes/forces the needle carrier **376** to move upward, towards the rotatable button assembly **360**, until it stops at the ending position.

[0125] In various embodiments, the infusion set **398** includes an adhesive layer **404**. In some embodiments, the adhesive may be covered by a liner, for example, an adhesive liner **366**. In some embodiments, before putting the inserter assembly **350** against the skin, the user/caregiver removes the adhesive liner. In some embodiments, no adhesive liner is included.

[0126] The various bases, connectors, inserters, and parts thereof, may be formed from any materials including, but not limited to, medical-grade plastic materials. The various needles described herein may be formed from any medical-grade materials. The cannula and tubing may be formed from any medical-grade materials. In various embodiments, the insertion set includes a base, connector, tubing and a luer connection or other connector configured to connect to a fluid source.